ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 13. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856. WHOLE NO. 367.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We believe that the following is a correct list of the members elect to the next Legislature:

SENATE.

Camden and Currituck—J. B. Jones, dem.
Pasquotank and Perquimans—John Pool, K. N.
Gates and Chowan—Dr. R. Dillard, dem.
Hertford—R. G. Cowper, K. N.
Bertie—Jos. B. Cherry, K. N.
Washington and Martin—A. Chesson, dem.
Tyrell and Hyde—Frances M. Burges, K. N.
Beaufort—Allen Grist, K. N.
Halifax—M. L. Wiggings, K. N.
Northampton—T. J. Person, dem.
Nash—L. N. B. Battle, dem.
Warren—William Eaton, jr., dem.
Franklin—P. B. Hawkins, dem.
Pitt—M. L. Carr, dem.
Onslow—E. W. Fonville, dem.
Duplin—W. J. Houston, dem.
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. B. Ramsay, K. N.
Carbarrus and Stanly—E. R. Gibson, K. N.
Anson and Union—Dr. Myers, K. N.
Mecklenburg—W. R. Myers, dem.
Surry, Ashe, Yadkin and Watauga—Abram Bryant, K. N.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—J. H. White, dem.
Rutherford and Cleaveland—Dr. C. Mills, dem.
Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—W. W. Avery, dem.
Buncombe, Yancy, &c.—David Coleman, dem.
New Hanover—Owen Fennell, dem.
Edgecombe—H. T. Clarke, dem.
Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight, dem.
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, dem.
Craven—J. Miller, dem.
Carteret and Jones—W. P. Ward, dem.
Johnston—L. B. Sanders, dem.
Wake—C. H. Wilder, dem.
Granville—C. D. K. Taylor, dem.
Orange—P. C. Cameron, dem.
Chatham—R. E. Rives, dem.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—A. J. Jones, K. N.
Cumberland and Harnett—D. McDiarmid, dem.
Sampson—T. H. Holmes, dem.
Richmond and Robeson—A. Dockery, K. N.
Moore and Montgomery—S. H. Christian, K. N.
Randolph and Alamance—M. W. Holt, K. N.
Caswell—S. P. Hill, dem.
Person—J. W. Cunningham, dem.
Rockingham—Geo. D. Boyd, dem.
Stokes and Forsyth—J. J. Martin, dem.
Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, K. N.
Davidson—J. W. Thomas, K. N.
Cherokee, Jackson, &c.—W. H. Thomas, dem.
Wilkes, Iredell, &c.—R. Parks, K. N.
Thirty-three Democrats and seventeen K. Nothings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—D. A. Montgomery and Geo. Patterson, dems.
Alexander—A. C. McIntosh, K. N.
Anson—A. J. Dargan, W. M. Picket, K. N's.
Ashe—Allen Gentry, dem.
Burke—F. P. Glass, dem.
Buncombe—M. Erwin, dem.
Bladen—G. M. White, dem.
Bertie—D. Outlaw, Jno. Wilson, K. N's.
Beaufort—J. R. Stubbs, J. Eborn, K. N's.
Brunswick—T. D. Meares, K. N.
Cabarrus—C. N. White, K. N.
Catawba—G. P. Rowe, dem.
Craven—C. Kelly, H. C. Jones, dems.
Cumberland and Harnett—J. G. Shepherd, J. Stewart, L. Bethea, dems.
Chowan—J. C. Badham, dem.
Columbus—D. T. Williamson, dem.
Camden—D. D. Ferebee, K. N.
Carteret—W. Rumley, K. N.
Cherokee—C. M. Stiles, K. N.
Caswell—Wm. Long, E. K. Withers, dems.
Chatham—R. C. Cotton, D. Hackney, T. Bynum, dems.
Caldwell—C. W. Clark, dem.
Currituck—S. B. Jarvis, dem.
Cleaveland—W. M. Blanton, F. S. Ramsour, dems.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, J. P. Mabry, K. N's.
Davie—W. B. March, K. N.
Duplin—B. Southerland, W. R. Ward, dems.
Edgecombe—R. R. Bridgers, J. S. Dancy, dems.
Forsyth—J. Masten, J. A. Waugh, dems.
Franklin—Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, dem.
Gaston—Rich'd Rankin, dem.
Granville—T. L. Hargrove, J. M. Bullock, T. B. Lyon, dems.
Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, L. M. Scott, E. W. Ogburn, K. N's.
Greene—A. D. Speight, dem.
Gates—H. Parker, dem.
Haywood—Dr. S. L. Love, dem.
Halifax—Wm. Hill, J. W. Johnson, dems.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter, K. N.
Hyde—Jos. C. Jennett, K. N.
Henderson—John Baxter, K. N.
Iredell—L. Q. Sharpe, A. B. F. Gaither, K. N's.
Jackson—Jno. R. Dills, dem.
Jones—W. A. Cox, dem.
Johnston—B. H. Tomlinson, Asa Barnes, dems.
Lenoir—S. W. Bright, dem.
Lincoln—A. P. Causler, dem.
Madison—Dr. Jno. Yancey, dem.
Martin—S. W. Outerbridge, dem.
McDowell—J. C. Whitson, dem.
Moore—W. B. Richardson, K. N.
Montgomery—J. W. Crump, K. N.
Macon—D. W. Siler, K. N.
Mecklenburg—W. M. Matthews, W. F. Davidson, dems.
Nash—G. N. Lewis, dem.
New Hanover—T. H. Tate, S. A. Holmes, dems.
Northampton—M. W. Smallwood, J. Mason, dems.
Onslow—L. W. Humphrey, dem.
Orange—W. F. Strayhorn, J. F. Lyon, dems.
Pasquotank—W. E. Mann, K. N.
Perquimans—J. M. Cox, K. N.
Pitt—Dr. W. J. Blow, Ed. Moore, dems.
Person—R. H. Hester, dem.
Robeson—Giles Leitch, K. N., ——— Morrison, democrat.
Rockingham—A. M. Scales, Thos, Settle, jr., dems.
Rowan—N. F. Hall, dem., W. A. Houck, K. N.
Rutherford—Ed. Toms, Amos Harrill, dems.
Randolph—H. B. Elliott, A. G. Foster, K. N's.
Richmond— ——— ——— K. N.
Sampson—O. P. White, J. M. Mosely, dems.
Surry—R. E. Reeves, dem.
Stokes—J. F. Hill, dem.
Stanly—M. P. Waddell, K. N.
Tyrell—Jno. A. Benbury, K. N.
Union—D. Rushing, dem.
Wake—N. G. Rand, A. M. Lewis, M. A. Bledsoe, dems.
Warren—Wm. A. Jenkens, Dr. Thos. Pitchford, dems.
Washington—H. A. Gilliam, K. N.
Watauga—G. N. Polk, K. N.
Wayne—P. Sauls, E. A. Thompson, dems.
Wilkes—A. W. Martin, P. Eller, K. N's.
Yadkin—Col. —— Speer, K. N.
Yancey—Isaac A. Pearson, dem.

Democrats 80; Know Nothings 40.
Majority on joint ballot, *only* 56.

A Brief Sketch of the Career of a Statesman.

JAMES BUCHANAN
Was born
ON THE 23d DAY OF APRIL, 1791,
AT STONEY RITTER,
On the Eastern slope of the Alleghanies,
In 1805
He entered Dickinson College;
He graduated with distinguished Honor
In 1809
The same year
He commenced the study of Law, and was admitted to the Bar November 17, 1812.
His career in the Profession
WAS A SERIES OF SUCCESSIVE TRIUMPHS.
In 1814
He made a powerful speech in favor of a
VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN,
And Volunteered
As a common soldier
In the Ranks of
THE AMERICAN ARMY!!!
October, 1814,
He was elected a member of the
PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE,
Where he declared "That the Invading Enemy must be driven from our shores,"
And proclaimed himself in favor of the rights of
THE NATURALIZED CITIZEN,
And opposed to
the proscription of foreigners.
October, 1815,
He was again elected to the Legislature.
In 1820
HE WAS ELECTED TO CONGRESS.
He was re-elected for FIVE successive years,
During these
TEN YEARS IN CONGRESS
He immortalized himself by his eloquence, and made the world acknowledge him to be
A STATESMAN.
In 1822
He spoke in favor of Military Appropriation: Against the Bankrupt Bill; In support of the Tariff and proclaimed himself opposed to sectionalism, and a Representative neither of the East, nor of the West, nor of the North nor the South,
BUT FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY,
In 1824
He spoke in favor of the Niagara Sufferers in the War of 1812, and for the Presidency pronounced himself emphatically for Andrew Jackson.
In 1825
He analyzed the Judiciary System,
and spoke in favor of
The Independence of the South American States.
In 1826
He declared in Congress that Spain should cede to no goverument but that of the United States
THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
And made a triumphant speech in support of Pensions for Revolutionary Soldiers.
In 1828
He took strong position in
FAVOR OF RETRENCHMENT IN NATIONAL EXPENSES.
In 1830
He made his profound speech on the impeachment of Judge Peck, and vindicated the right of the Public Press.
In 1831
He voluntarily retired from Congress.
In 1832
President Jackson appointed him
MINISTER TO RUSSIA,
Where he succeeded in making a most important Commercial Treaty.
In 1833
He was elected to
THE UNITED STATES SENATE.
In 1834
He took his seat and in his masterly speech on French Reprisals declared that we must not only assert our rights, but maintain them.
In 1835–6
He attacked Incendiary Publications. He became, at the same time, the exponent of the national sympathy for
TEXAN INDEPENDENCE.
He plead in behalf of the sufferers by the great fire in New York; Indorsed the policy of Jackson in respect to our relations with France; advocated the admission into the Union of Michigan and Arkansas; and declared himself

TO BE A STATES-RIGHTS MAN!!!
In 1837
He took bold ground in favor of the Expunging Resolutions of Colonel Benton, declaring Andrew Jackson to be the Savior of the Liberties of our country
He took strong ground in
support of the Sub-Treasury Bill,
And in his speech upon our Relations with Mexico uttered that sentence which will be as immortal as our history:
"MILLIONS TO DEFEND OUR RIGHTS, BUT NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE."
In 1838
He was the foremost defender of Pre-emption Rights against the Tyranny of Landed Monopolists.
In 1839
He delivered his great speech on the Independent Treasury.
In 1840
His celebrated reply to Clay and Archer on the Fiscal Bank Question.
In 1841
He delivered his noted argument in the McLeod Case, on the International Law.
In 1842
He pronounced his thorough statesmanlike opinion on the Veto Power.
In 1843
He seconded the conduct of Daniel Webster in the Ashburton and Webster Treaty,
In 1844
He took pre-emptory ground in favor of our Settlement on the Pacific; for the Territorial growth of Oregon, and for the Annexation of Texas,
In 1845
By the advice of Andrew Jackson, President Polk appointed him
SECRETARY OF STATE.
While in this important position he settled
THE OREGON BOUNDARY;
Conducted the negotiations which resulted in
THE WAR WITH MEXICO;
Led to the
Acquisition and conquest of California;
And, in his negotiations with England, declared that Naturalized American Citizens were entitled to the same protection as Native-born Citizens; protected the
PATRIOTS OF THE IRISH REVOLUTION of 1848;
And left the State Department filled with highest evidence of his wisdom.
In 1849
He retires to Private Life.
In 1852
President Pierce appointed him
MINISTER TO ENGLAND,
Where by his consummate ability, his diplomatic tact and his sagacious foresight, he laid the foundation for the settlement of all our difficulties with England.
In May, 1856,
He returned from Europe, was welcomed
By a Grateful Nation,
With the heartfelt applause which his career abroad had merited.
In June, 1856,
The unanimous voice of
REPRESENTATIVES FROM EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES,
Upon a Platform as
BROAD AS THE CONSTITUTION,
AS NATIONAL AS THE UNION,
Selected
JAMES BUCHANAN,
The Farmer-boy of Franklin,
The Confidant of the Sage of the Hermitage;
THE STATESMAN,
Whose public services make up the History of
NEARLY HALF A CENTURY,
As the candidate of the Democracy for the Presidency of the United States.
On the 4th of March, 1857,
HE WILL BE INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT.
Finally,
His political is but a counterpart of his Private Life,
In which his Christian Virtues,
His every-day Benevolences,
and his
Neighborhood Charities,
Have made him
THE IDOL OF HIS HOME,
THE ORNAMENT OF HIS RELIGION,
THE PROTECTOR OF THE FRIENDLESS,
AND
THE CHOICE OF THE NATION!!!

A NINE DAYS' TRANCE.—Two weeks ago we mentioned the fact of the mysterious disappearance from the Dramatic Troupe of E. N. Harris, while at Willoughby, of Adolpus Grater. His disappearance was sudden and inexplicable, leaving all his clothing and other effects. After nine days' absence he turned up in the waters of Lake Erie, a few rods from the shore, struggling to keep from sinking. He says he is unconscious of what transpired since he left the company at Willoughby, till he found himself struggling in the water. He soon gained the shore and found a house, where he was cared for, but where he was or how he came there was more than he knew. He had been in a trance or somnambulistic state for nine days.—*Painesville Telegraph.*

JOY IN ADVERSITY.—All birds when they are first caught and put into the cage, fly wildly up and down, and beat themselves against their little prison; but within two or three days sit quietly upon their perch, and sing their usual melody. So fares with us, when God first brings us into strait; we wildly flutter up and down, and beat and tire ourselves with striving to get free; but at length custom and experience will make our narrow confinement spacious enough for us, and though our feet should be in the stocks, yet shall we, with the apostles, be able even there to sing praises to God.—*Hopkins.*

The last curiosity we have seen spoken of, is a wheel that came off of a dog's tail when it was a wagin.

There are no solid rocks in the Arctic regions, owing to the severe frosts.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 59.]

AN ACT making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz:

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs, and of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

BLACKFOOT NATION.

For first of ten installments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles, as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuities in goods and provisions, seventeen thousand dollars.

For first of ten installments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educationg their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeeth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

CAMANCHES, KIOWAS AND APACHES OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

For third of ten installments for the purchase of goods, provisions and agricultural implements per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the third of ten installments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Fulfilling the treaty of thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

For two-thirds of the last of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of the last of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two thirds of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of tobacco, per second article taeaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five installments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five installments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five installments, for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five installments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For second of twenty installments in coin, goods, house-hold furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenter's and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For second of five installments in blankets, cloths, nets, guns, ammunition, and such other articles of necessity as they may require, to the Bois Forte band, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For second of twenty installments for six smiths and assistants, per fifth and second articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For second of twenty installments for the support of six smiths' shops, per fifth and second articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fulfilling the treaty of twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and eighth article treaty thirteeth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and forty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of tobacco, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty five installments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, four thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty five installments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty five installments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty five installments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments, for the establishment of three smiths' shops, supporting the smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents.

For second of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twenty thousand dollars.

PILLAGER AND LAKE *Winnibigoshish* BANDS.

For second of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five ten thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents.

For second of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand dollars.

For second of five annual instalments for the purchase of powder, shot, lead, twine, and tobacco, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six hundred dollars.

For second of five annual instalments for the hire of six laborers, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

For first of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand dollars.

For first of five equal annual instalments for agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furnitture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five thousand dollars.

For first of ten equal annual installments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For first instalment for the support of one blacksmithshop, for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

For building a grist and saw-mill, purchase of necessary fixtures and machinery, construction of dam, race, and other appertenances, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

For purchasing a saw mill, and repairs and fixtures to be erected and located, in pursuance of the first amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand dollars.

For payment of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in pursuance of the second amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twenty thousand dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety nine, three thousand dollars.

For payment of the Chickasaws in full consideration for their interest in the lease provided for in the ninth article of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, in conformity with the provisions of the tenth article of said treaty, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of commissioners who signed the treaty on the part of the Chickasaws, in coming to, returning from, and while remaining in Washington city, per twenty second article of the treaty of twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, seventeen hundred and sixty six dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONIES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light-housemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth of January, eigtheen hundred and twenty five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For re-appropriation of unexpended balance, per act of fourth June, eighteen hundred and thirty two, on account of cattle delivered up to the agents of the government, carried to surplus fund per warrant number twelve, dated thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty eight, per sixteenth article treaty twenty seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, one thousand and seven dollars and fifty cents.

For part payment to the Choctaws for their relinquishment and lease of lands, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of the twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one hundred thousand dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twenty five thousand dollars.

For interest, form the twenty second of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, on five hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twenty five thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and forty three cents.

For expenses of commissioners who signed the treaty on the part of the Choctaws, in coming to, returning from, and while remaining in Washington city, per twenty second article of the treaty of twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand nine hundred and sixty one dollars and fifty cents.

CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

For permanent annuity in money, per acts twenty sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty four, and twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty six, four hundred dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, and shops and tools, per thirtieth article treaty twenty fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, five hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, six hundred dollars.

For twenty sixth of thirty three instalments for education, per thirtieth article treaty twenty fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, and fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, three thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, three thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity of chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, to, treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per supplemental article to treaty twenty sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty six thousand and eighty dollars at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty nine, for education, per resolution of Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For third of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

FLORIDA INDIANS OR SEMINOLES.

For thirteenth of fifteen instalments in goods, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, two thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of fifteen instalments in money, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, and fourth article treaty ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three thousand dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty six, ten thousand dollars.

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND AIANKESHAWS.

For payment of the last of three instalments in money, of thirteen thousand dollars each for purchase of former permanent annuities, and relinquishment of claims and damages, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the third of five instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the third of five instalments for purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two hundred and twenty dollars.

KICKAPOOS.

For third instalment of interest at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the third instalment, upon two hundred thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars.

MENOMONIES.

For first of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For first of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars.

MIAMIES.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fifth article treaty twenty third October, eighteen hundred and thirty four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For sixteen instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth and sixth articles treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twelve thousand and five hundred dollars.

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty one thousand two hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighty six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eleven thousand and sixty two dollars and eighty nine cents.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty one thousand seven hundred and thirty nine dollars and eleven cents.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

NAVAJOES.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajoes pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article treaty ninth September, eighteen hundred and forty nine, five thousand dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For fulfiling the articles negotiated twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's sound, Washington Territory:

For second instalment, for part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand dollars,

For second of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For second of three instalments, in money or otherwise, of forty thousand dollars each per annum, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, forty thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For second of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

OSAGES.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for two smith's establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January eighteen hundred and thirty nine, two thousand dollars.

For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty four sections of land set apart second January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For second of three instalments, as annuity, in money, or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and forty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For second of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

OTTAWAS.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Murders and Executions in California.

The following is the summary from the California papers of the leading events of the fortnight of advices by the Illinois:

The steamer of to-day carries melancholy and startling intelligence.

On the afternoon of the 24th July, Joseph Hetherington, a native of England, but who came to this State in 1849, from St. Louis, met Dr. Randall in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and renewing an old difficulty which had its origin in some money transactions between the parties, commenced an assault upon him by seizing hold of his beard. Randall commenced drawing a revolver, and Hetherington also drew his. Two shots were fired by Hetherington and three by Randall. The last shot of Hetherington's pistol entered the left temple of Randall and penetrated the brain. Randall immediately fell, and expired the following Sunday.

Hetherington was seized by the police of the Vigilance Committee, conveyed to their rooms and locked up. On the death of Randall, the committee proceeded at once to the trial of Hetherington for murder. It was clearly proven that Hetherington had been pursuing Randall for months with threats that he intended to shoot him. It appears that Randall had borrowed money from Hetherington, which the latter found it impossible to get back. This brought on quarrels and bad blood, which ended by a determination on the part of Hetherington to take Randal's life. Hetherington was therefore convicted of murder by the committee. He had previously been cleared by the courts of killing another man named Baldwin two years ago.

The committee had also been engaged in the trial of Philander Brace for the murder of Capt. West. His guilt was clearly shown, and by his own admission, as well as behavior after arrest, he must have been one of the most abandoned men this age of the world has yet produced. Both of these men were sentenced to death, which sentence the committee proceeded to put in execution on the afternoon of the 29th July. The scaffold was erected in Davis street, at the intersection of Sacramento. Long before the hour arrived, every approach to the spot was blocked up by a dense throng of curious spectators, composed of men, women and children. Every house top was covered, and such was the rush that the roofs of several buildings gave way under pressure of the burden upon them.

At the appointed time a large force of vigilance troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry numbering at least four thousand men, surrounded the gallows with fixed bayonets and drawn sabres. The prisoners were then conveyed to the scaffold in carriages. Hetherington was perfectly firm and composed—not a nerve quivered, and although his arms were pinioned behind his back, he walked up the steep steps of the scaffold without assistance, and took his position upon the trap, at the same time loosening his cravat and baring his neck for the halter. Brace had to be assisted up the steps, but when his eyes fell upon the gaping multitude the fiendish spirit of violence seemed to take possession of him, and he passed his few remaining moments repeating most blasphemous and obscene curses.

Hetherington made a few remarks, but was much interrupted by Brace. At length the signal was sounded upon the large bell of the committee. The two men were swung into eternity, and the horrible spectacle upon which twenty thousand human beings were feasting their eyes was brought to a close.

The greatest indignation was excited throughout the State by the failure of Palmer, Cook & Co., to pay in July instalments of interests upon State and city bonds. This banking firm received the money and has the sum, or ought to have it, in their vaults.—They published a card in which they state that they did not transmit funds because their partner, Mr. Wright, informed them that they had enough in New York to meet that liability. It is said that the State treasurer sends on money by the present steamer to take up these claims in case they yet remain unpaid.

Quite a number of political clubs have been organized in San Francisco, and the campaign doubtless will be carried on in a spirited manner.

On the 24th of July, the city was thrown into considerable excitement by the return from Honolulu of the notorious Edward Bulger, who was banished by the Vigilance Committee on the 5th of June. He was immediately re-arrested and locked up by the Committee, and as it has been often declared that the penalty of death would be inflicted upon any that returned, many thought that Bulger would certainly be hung. The committee afterward published a card, in which they stated that there had been a mistake in not reading to Bulger his sentence, and that he was consequently ignorant of the penalty of returning. They, therefore, concluded not to execute him, but declared their fixed determination to hang any others who might return. Bulger was to be sent away again.

Highway robberies were becoming very frequent in the interior. It is said that some villains who were driven out of San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, have taken to the road.

The whole amount of coin turned out at the mint during July was $2,319,000.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt August 30 in San Francisco.

The barque Teresa, Terry, arrived on the 29th July, having on board a number of Chinese purchased at Macaco for sale at Callao. The United States Commissioner, Johnson, issued a warrant for the arrest of the captain and officers, upon the charge of being a slaver, but she hoisted anchor during the night and went to sea without obtaining a clearance. A steamer put in chase but failed to overhaul her.

At Los Angelos the people of Spanish origin and the lower class of native Californians armed themselves in opposition to the authorities and Americans generally. It appears that a Mexican was killed by a deputy constable when the latter was executing an attachment upon the property of the former.—The constable was arrested and released on bail. This offended the Spaniards, who to the number of several hundred made attempts upon the town. The Americans rallied to the defence, organized, and, at last accounts, both parties were under arms.

The emigrants who left California by the last steamer for Nicaragua went for the purpose of becoming peaceable citizens, to open business, &c., and not to join Walker.

☞ Geary, the new Governor of Kansas, has left for his place of destination.

Barbarous Attempt at Murder.

Our usually quiet town was, on last Saturday evening, thrown into a state of high excitement. The cause was serious. Murder had been attempted in the streets, under the light of Heaven and in the immediate presence of the officers of the law.

About sunset, or a little before, as the editor of this paper was passing over to his office from Mrs. Griswold's Hotel, Wm. T. Dortch, using a double barrel gun, shot him, taking deliberate aim, and lodging the contents of both barrels in his body and left arm. About ten minutes before the occurrence, Mr. Robinson had entered the Hotel to transact some business, passing Mr. Dortch who was sitting on the the steps with a gun standing erect between his legs, and, as report says, already cocked, but who, for reasons best known to himself, declined to perpetrate the bloody deed while his victim's face was towards him. Mr. Robinson, having transacted his business with Mr. Jones, proceeded towards his office, and when less than half way across the street, or about fifteen or twenty paces from Mr. Dortch, the latter fired on him with the effect already stated.

When Mr. Robinson received the first fire he staggered, instinctively placing his left hand behind him on the spot where he had been wounded, and with his right, drawing out his pistol, but he instantly received the second fire and fell. On being raised, he attempted to cross over to Mr. Dortch, who had now laid aside his gun and drawn a pistol, but found it impracticable—he could'nt stand up. At this juncture, one of his little sons—a lad about fifteen years old ran up, exclaiming, "Pa hand me your pistol and I'll shoot him," at the same instant snatching the pistol from his father's hand. The bravery displayed by this little boy in defence of a father, whom he then regarded as murdered, is worthy of all commendation. He was prevented from fighting or dying in his father's defence, only by those who wrested the pistol from him, and, as we thought, wrongfully.

Mr. Robinson was immediately carried to Dr. C. F. Dewey's office, where stimulants were administered, and his wounds partially examined. He was then removed to his residence where he received all the attention that Medical skill and kind offices could suggest from the hands of doctors Dewey, Moore and Craton, as well as from his brother-in-law, Doctor J. W. Davis, who arrived from the country a few minutes after Mr. Robinson had been carried home.

We will forbear unnecessary comments on this act of wanton barbarity. Had Mr. Dortch fired on Mr. Robinson as he approached him, and thus afforded him even the appearance of an opportunity to defend himself, he might have hoped for some extenuation of a crime, that his contrary course has stamped as at war with all laws human and divine. But, as the whole matter is likely to be submitted to judicial investigation, we will forbear comments.

Mr. Robeson is now confined to his room, and suffering intense agony, although none of his wounds are considered as dangerous.—It is doubtful, however, whether he will ever recover the perfect use of his left arm, which is now completely paralysed. His body is severely mangled.

It is hoped, that, in view of his situation, the readers of the Tribune will extend to him their kind indulgence until he be able to resume his duties.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

☞ Four newspapers in Alabama, hitherto strong advocates of *Americanism* are now going for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

☞ Experiments made in the south of California, in the culture of broom-corn, flax and tobacco, have proved successful beyond all expectation.

OF COURSE NOT.—We have no desire, says the New London *Chronicle*, to injure the molasses trade, but we simply state the fact, that Mr. Richards, who keeps a store on the Hartford road, a few days since, found in one of his empty molasses hogsheads, a human skeleton, the remains, no doubt, of a negro, who was probably asleep in the hogshead when it was filled on the plantation.

The five great evils of life are said to be, standing collars, stove pipe hats, tight boots, *bad whiskey* and cross women.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Cotton is dull—sales of 500 bales. Ohio flour $6,50; Southern $7 a $8. Red wheat $1,50. Mixed corn 65c.

Revolutionary Affairs in San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4

Orders will go out by the next steamer to the Government officers in California relative to revolutionary affairs in San Francisco.—The exact instructions are not known.

HON. DUNCAN F. KENNER, OF LOUISIANA.—This distinguished gentleman has withdrawn his name from the Fillmore Electoral ticket of Louisiana. This is a sore lick to the party in that State. He has for some time past occupied the head and front of the opposition in Louisiana, and they were wont to style him the "Louisiana Sage of Ashland." He has abandoned the sinking ship now, however, and has taken his stand with the flower of the old Whig party of the country, on the side of Democracy, and for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

AN EDITOR IN LUCK.—The editor of the Milton (N. C.) *Chronicle*, says:

We found five cents a few days ago, and if the owner don't call soon and prove property he shant have it.

"Though lost to sight to memory dear," as the maiden said to her lover, when his face was buried in beard and whiskers.

'Wood is the thing after all,' as the man with the oak leg said when the mad dog bit it.

It is commonly seen that the more mankind are favored with the gifts of fortune, the less they are disposed to assist those who are destitute.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

The Fanatics Defeated.

Congress adjourned on Saturday afternoon after having passed the Army Bill without the Black Republican Proviso. We subjoin an abstract of the proceedings and the vote of the House:

In the Senate, at the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Houston, the bill of Mr. Crittenden for the pacification of Kansas was laid on the table—yeas 26, nays 11—Messrs. Bell, of Tennessee, Crittenden and Thompson, of Kentucky, voting with the Republican minority.

A message from the House, transmitting another Army appropriation bill, was received.

Mr. Hunter moved that the Kansas proviso embraced therein be stricken out; agreed to—yeas 26, nays 7.

And as thus amended the said bill was passed.

Shortly afterwards a joint resolution to terminate the called session at 3 1-2 p. m. of that day, was received from the House, and it was concurred in.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. J. D. Bright for the dignity and impartiality with which he had presided over the Senate, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brodhead the usual committee was appointed to notify the President of the readiness of the two Houses to adjourn *sine die.*

Subsequently Mr. Brodhead reported from that committee that the President had no further communication to make to Congress; and at half-past three p. m. the President *pro tem.* declared the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

In the House, the army appropriation bill, as reported by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was passed—yeas 99, nays 77.

On motion of Mr. Benson, Senate joint resolution authorizing the acceptance of gold medals by Surgeons Williamson and Harrison from the Emperor of France; Lieutenant Maury from Prussia, Holland, and Bremen, and Professor Bache from Sweden, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times and passed.

Senate resolution authorizing Alexander D. Bache to accept the medal presented to him from the King of Sweden was also taken from the Speaker's table, read three times and passed—yeas 150, nays 80.

A message from the Senate was received, returning the army appropriation bill, amended by striking out the Kansas proviso; which amendment was concurred in—yeas 101, nays 97, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aiken, Akers, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Md., Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Morrison, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Virginia, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tenn., and Zolicoffer—101.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of N. Y. Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clarke of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwarns, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Holloway, Horton, of N. Y., Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkell, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wood, Woodruff and Woodworth—97.

Death of R. P. Deaver.

The steamer Nautilus, from Galveston to New Orleans, was suddenly capsized in a squall, and all on board except the Steward, perished. The New Orleans Bulletin contains a list of the passengers, obtained from the only survivor. Among the lost we are pained at discovering the name of Mr. R. P. Deaver of this vicinity. He was the son of the late Col. Reuben Deaver, of this county.—Pinckney, as he was familiarly called, was a young man of much promise. Full of life and energy, and highly esteemed for his noble qualities of head and heart, he bid fair to work his way to an enviable position in the ranks of enterprising men. His friends here had been expecting his arrival for several days prior to the cruel tidings of his sad fate. Many hearts will be saddened and many eyes will be dimmed with tears at the announcement of his melancholy and untimely fate.

The following is the list of passengers names, as we find it in the New Orleans papers:

R. P. Deaver, N. Carolina.
Micajah Thomas and lady, Houston, Texas,
H. G. Bullock, Fayette co., "
W. A. Kirwin, Freestone co., "
Rev. Jerome Twichell, Houston, "
Wm. Dean, Brownsville, "
Adolphe Hoiff, Liberty, "
S. A. Ingraham, Lagrange, "
J. D. Ellis, Washington, "
Thos. A. Mallory, Galveston, "
Judge James Scott, Grimes co., "
Dr. R. Graves, Wheelock, "
Miss H. Gay, " "
C. H. Short, New Orleans,
Capt. Wm. Muir, " "
Anderson Marsh, " "
J. Newman, Marshall, Alabama,
J. M. Adams, " "

☞ Hon Thomas L. Clingman arrived at home on Friday evening last. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and looks none the worse for the long, heated and laborious session through which he has just passed.

California.

A letter from California puts down the State as good for a Buchanan majority of 10,000. The old line Whigs, it is stated, are for "old Buck" almost to a man. Fillmore will make no run at all.

The Examiner.

One of the very best Literary and News journals in the United States, is "The Examiner," published weekly at Columbia, S. C., by W. B. Johnston, Esq. Terms, $3 per annum, invariably in advance. It is large, beautifully printed in quarto form, and filled with the choicest gems culled from the fields of literature and science. As a news and political journal, it is reliable, conservative and dignified, and maintains with much ability the equality of the South, not only in political matters but also in literature, morals and science. It should take the place in every Southern family now occupied by the wishy-washy abolition trash of the North.—It is a burning shame that thousands of copies of such incendiary publications as the Saturday Evening Post and Putnam's Monthly Magazine should find readers at the South, to the exclusion of our own journals. We heartily recommend the Examiner to all who want a first class Southern paper.

The Fever in Charleston.

From the daily reports furnished the city papers we regret to learn that the Yellow Fever is slightly on the increase in Charleston. The number of deaths from the 24th to the 30th ult. inclusive, was 32, of which number 9 were children and 7 were from Yellow Fever; being an increase over the week previous of 5 in the total number of deaths, and an increase of 4 deaths from Yellow Fever.

DEAR TOBACCO. A lot of North Carolina Tobacco, 200 pounds, was sold in Lynchburg, Va., last week, at $2 55 per pound. What will it cost by the time it reaches the teeth of the consumer?

OLD LINE WHIGS.—Go where you will through Pennsylvania, you will find men who have been old line whigs for years past co-operating with the democratic party. They can neither swallow Sam or Sambo.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We regret to learn that Josiah Johnson, senior editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian, died on the 25th ult. He was a good writer, and a worthy man.

Is it True?

The Nashville Union and American says, the following purports to be an extract from a private letter written by Gen. Zollicoffer to Gen. Haskell. The Jackson Madisonian says that it was read by Gen. H. during the delivery of his second Fillmore speech in Memphis. We trust the reader will carefully observe the singular and remarkable purport of the language. Here it is:

"Fillmore stock is rising, but Buchanan is sure to carry Pennsylvania. ☞ Can't you help us to divide the South, and thus throw the *onus* of bringing the election (of President) into the House, upon the Democrats?" ☜

We confess to no little astonishment that Gen. Zollicoffer should have written such a letter, and still greater that he should have confided it to the keeping of Gen. Haskell. But for the direct and authoritative channel through which it is received, we should be slow to give full credence to its authenticity.

It was never intended to be made public, and we cannot believe the author will permit it to go unexplained, if explanation can be made.

Read it again, and what is it that General Zollicoffer proposes? *"Can't you help us to divide the South?"* Most singular and potent words. Divide the South! Who is it that wishes to divide the South! Heretofore it has been confined exclusively to the Abolitionists. The great anxiety of every true patriot of the slave States, of whatever party, has been to *unite* the South. All have felt that in union there was safety and strength. The danger of division among ourselves, when Abolitionism has been threatening us, has been generally deprecated by the press and speakers, and by the common judgment of men, of all political opinions. The South is now in a peril which she has never known before. Fanaticism at the North has got to be one of the great contending powers of the country and is hard struggling for the mastery of the Government. With its success no sane man at the South doubts its consequences. Disunion or the subversion of the slave States to their fanatical behests, would be the inevitable result. The impending danger, this just alarm, seems to have awakened every good man from his lethargy; and thousands, burying their minor differences, have thrown aside party shackles and are endeavoring to *unite the South*. Such are the declared purposes of Dixon and Preston, of Kentucky; Benjamin, of Louisiana; Walker, of Alabama; Stephens and Tombs, of Georgia; Pearce and Pratt, of Maryland; Jones and Watkins of Tennessee; men who have always acted with the opponents of Democracy, but who see, as sentinels at Washington, the absolute necessity of a union in this election.

And yet Gen. Zollicoffer, claiming to represent slaveholders, appeals to Gen. Haskell: *"CAN'T YOU HELP US TO DIVIDE THE SOUTH?"* Divide the South for what? To *"throw the onus of bringing the election* (of President) *into the House, upon the Democrats."* And thus the country is to be imperilled—yes, periled beyond its present danger—by dividing the South, throwing the election into the House, and then the cry is to be raised that the Democratic party did it.

But to be fore-warned is to be fore armed. The country will understand the manœuvres of Gen's. Zollicoffer, Haskell & Co. in future—that it is to *"divide the South"* and throw the election before that body of fanatics who elected Banks their speaker, and who are now in a state of practical revolution by refusing the appropriation necessary to administer the government.

We are curious to know what defence his organ in this city can give to this letter of their leaders. Unless he can explain out of it, it is indefensible.

Fine Peaches.

We are indebted to our young friend, Dr. Wm. H. Murdoch, for some Peaches of most excellent quality.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND? Five hundred ounces of Strychnine were shipped from New York to California a few days since! Enough to kill the entire population, including Chinamen and Greasers.

HAD TO LEAVE. Messrs. Strickland & Co., booksellers at Mobile, Ala., were caught circulating abolition documents recently, and were ordered to leave the city forthwith, or bide the consequences. They departed, in a hurry.

AT HAND. The Millerites have just announced as their last calculation that the world will certainly be destroyed on the 13th day of October next. Positively no postponement on account of weather!

☞ Rev. J. J. James died very suddenly on the evening of the 27th ult. at Chattanooga, Tenn., of paralysis. He was the patentee of James' Neuralgic Liquid, and other well known popular remedies, and was deservedly esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

☞ The Fremont men are singing from the "yaller kivered" books, throughout the free States, to keep up their hopes of success. Below are four lines from one of their campaign songs:

"Yankee Doodle keep it up,
It is as plain as figures,
Buchanan is the candidate
To raise the price of niggers."

Hon. J. P. Benjamin.

This distinguished old line Whig Senator from Louisiana, is wielding his formidable battle axe in favor of the integrity of the Union and the rights of the South. He made a speech at Portland, Maine, on the 7th of August, from which we take the following stirring extract. Read and ponder its homely truths, and if wedded to party, resolve to cut loose every association which prevents your union with that noble band of patriots, of all parties, who are united in a struggle to preserve our glorious Union:

"Fellow citizens, I am told that there are here, in this crowd, which honors me by listening to the sound of my voice, men who, for a long series of years, might have been seen battling under the same party banner with myself—I speak of the Whigs of the day of Clay and Webster. (Cheers.) From my earliest childhood down to the fatal hour which saw the disorganization of the Whig party, as a national party, it had my unswerving faith. It had all the affections of my youth, and all the warm and solid attachments of my manhood. If it existed at this hour as a national party, you would not find me on this platform. (Cheers.) I should be struggling in its ranks; and I tell you, fellow Whigs of the olden time, that they who did that noble party to its death, were guilty of a "most foul and unnatural murder." (Great cheering.) Look around you and tell me who they were. It was that party that now dares to take to task Old Line Whigs for going upon the national platform presented by the Democracy. Yes, I say it without fear of contradiction, for I have the record to prove it, the party which, last year, and the year before, called itself the Know Nothing party, and the party which, at a later period, called itself the American party—the party which is now nicknamed in Congress, "the South American party"—that is the party which committed foul murder upon the Old Line Whig party. (Applause.) Not only did they do it, but they avowed it in the face of the country, and glory in their crime.—Millard Fillmore, gentlemen, abandoned us. We had delighted to do him honor; we had elevated him to high places in the land; we had delegated to him the noblest office which God had given to his creatures to bestow upon his fellow men, (applause) and yet he joined the party which boasted that it was rising upon the ruins of the Whig party!—He boasted of having abandoned our party, boasted of his new candidature; on the ground that this new party to which he had turned, was being built up upon the ruins of the party with which he was formerly connected.—Now, I say, when the Old Line Whig party had been killed by these men, and I had to make my choice between three parties, I could not join the party of Millard Fillmore. If his principles and professions had commended themselves to my judgment, a stern sense of public duty might have imposed upon me the necessity of voting for him. But, so far from that, his principles were perfectly abhorrent to my reason, to the best feelings of my heart. Did he not assume, as the tests of a man's rights under the Constitution of the United States, not the principles of the Constitution, which he had again and again sworn to support, but an inquiry into the place where he was born? (Cheers.) To know whether a man was deserving, whether he had any rights, you must first have his baptismal register brought in, to find out where he was born! And then on the next point, to know if you wanted a man to serve you faithfully in any office of trust or emolument, you must find out first by what priest he was baptized and what faith he professed! Now, when I found men around me setting up such principles as these, and when I found those principles professed by men who had murdered the party I love, I never could join them, I never would, I would die first.—(Great applause—and cries of "Good," "Good.")

Vermont Election.

As every body expected Vermont has gone for the Black Republicans, by nearly an unanimous vote. Well, let her slide.

STRONG TESTIMONY. Hon. A. G. Brown, United States Senator from Mississippi, in a recent letter to his colleague, Senator Adams, declared Mr. Buchanan "quite as worthy of Southern confidence and Southern votes as Mr. Calhoun ever was."

Hon. A. H. Stephens.

The gallant Stephens of Georgia, who has been all his life a devoted Whig, thus writes from Washington to a friend in Georgia:

"Please say to all who wish to know my opinions, that I am decidedly for Buchanan. I do not think Mr. Fillmore stands the slightest chance to get the vote of a single Northern State—Buchanan I feel assured will get enough with the united South to elect him. Why then should the South by running Fillmore hazard the election of the people, and perchance throw it into the Black Republican House? Could a greater evil befall us?"

VENERABLE RELIC FALLEN.—The famous "Charter Oak," at Hartford, Conn., fell to the ground on the morning of the 21st, with a tremendous crash.

☞ The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says, that at least two of the Fillmore Electors in that State, are electioneering for Fremont.

☞ The Holston Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, will be held in Knoxville, the 22d October, Bishop Andrews presiding.

August Elections---Democratic Majorities.

North Carolina,	13,000
Arkansas,	10,000
Alabama,	10,000
Kentucky,	10,000
Missouri,	20,000
Texas,	10,000

Democratic majority in six States,
SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND!

"Fillmore in Indiana."

The *Chronicle* and *Sentinel*, of the 24th August, published with apparent satisfaction the following:

"FILLMORE IN INDIANA.—At a meeting of the Fillmore Club at North Madison, Indiana, the following among other resolutions was enthusiastically adopted:

"*Resolved*, That feeling conscious that we belong to the great conservative party who know "no North, no South, no East, no West," but our country, one and undivided—we therefore declare to the world, "and the rest of mankind," that we enter this contest for Fillmore with-*out* the question of "expediency." We are for him first, we are for him last, and "sink or swim," succeed or fail, we are now and will be until the end of this struggle, for Fillmore and the Union!"

The above will have a little extra finish about it—show its completeness—its peculiar fitness, by a few slight additional comments which the Fillmore and Fremont papers of Indiana are so prompt to exhibit.

The New Albany *Tribune*, the leading Fillmore paper in Indiana, has the following ticket at the head of its columns:

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
A. JACKSON DONELSON.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
George W. Dunn, of Lawrence county.
Andrew L. Osborne, of Laporte.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1. James G. Jones, of Vanderburg.
2. David T. Laird, of Perry.
3. John Baker, of Lawrence.
4. William E. White, of Dearborn.
5. Fred. Johnsonbaugh, of Wayne.
6. Henry H. Bradley, of Johnson.
7. William K. Edwards, of Vigo.
8. James Prather, of Montgomery.
9. Thomas S. Stanfield, of St. Joseph.
10. John B. Howe, of Lagrange.
11. William R. Hale, of Wabash.

The same paper contains the following:

"COALITION BETWEEN FILLMORE AND FREMONT.—The Fillmore State Convention of Indiana have just united with the Fremont or Black Republican party, by nominating the same Electoral ticket for the State. If any of our Democratic friends have been feeding themselves up with the hope of a division among the American and Republican parties, upon the State ticket, they would do well to give up that hope as utterly futile.

"The fusion of the parties for the Presidency is now complete, which seals the fate of Buchanan Democracy in Indiana.

"The friends of Mr. Fillmore should now go to work to secure a majority of the popular vote of the State of Indiana for him; if they succeed, of which we have no doubt, the Electoral vote will be cast for him. Let there be no cashing between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, because their cause is one cause. Let the energies of the friends of each be directed against Buchanan, and we will have no more slave soil to curse our government."

The Huntington (Indiana) *Gazette* a Fremont paper, has the following Electoral ticket in its columns:

FOR PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. FREMONT, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
W. L. DAYTON, of New Jersey.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
George W. Dunn, of Lawrence.
Andrew L. Osborne, of Laporte.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. James G. Jones, of Vanderburg.
2. David T. Laird, of Perry.
3. John Baker, of Lawrence.
4. Wm. E. White, of Dearborn.
5. Fred. Johnsonbaugh, of Wayne.
6. Henry H. Bradley, of Johnson.
7. William K. Edwards, of Vigo.
8. James Prather, of Montgomery.
9. Thomas H. Stanfield, of St. Joseph.
10. John H. Howe, of Lagrange.
11. Wm. R. Hale, of Wabash.

COOK'S NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The editor of the Staunton *Spectator* has seen a proof sheet of the New map of N. C., by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. It proves to be a most beautiful piece of workmanship, and will certainly be the most perfect and accurate map of the old North State ever published. The lettering is large and remarkably distinct. The map will be ready for delivery in the course of a few months.

N. C. BONDS.—Mr. Courts, the Public Treasurer, announces the sale of $60,000 more State Bonds with coupons attached. N. C. Stocks in New York at present range rather low, being quoted at 96 1-4.

The Fight Begun!

In addition to the excitiong news from Kansas which we publish in another column, we are permitted to publish the subjoined hastily written note, received on Monday night by a young man of this place, from John T. Brown, a printer, who worked in this office several months last winter. John is a South Carolinian, and will give a good account of himself, certain. The note was not intended for publication, and is written in the careless confidence of familiarity and friendship. It is none the less interesting, however, and as it is from the immediate theatre of war, may be relied on:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T. Aug. 18, 1856.
DEAR SIR:

One half hour from now we will be on the road to the battle field. The excitement is up to its highest possible point. Several men were fired upon in this town yesterday. The discharging of Pistols and Guns is all you can hear. I am going out, and if I should lose my scalp, remember the epitaph. * * Good-Bye, if I should survive the "great conflict" I will write to you again. Tender my compliments to all my friends.

Your true friend,
JOHN T. BROWN.

[From the Leavenworth Journal, Extra.]

War! War! War!

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 16.

The bloody issue has begun,
"Let slip the dogs of war."

An express rider has just arrived from Lecompton, which place he left last night, bringing the following news:

LECOMPTON, Aug. 15—2 o'clock P. M.

Capt. Treadwell's company of 40 men are surrounded by 385 abolitionists, who swear that no quarter shall be given.

Capt. Treadwell's men are in a log building, and have so far held out manfully. They managed to get a woman to carry a message to Gov. Shannon, asking for aid. Gov. Shannon immediately called upon the United States forces, who refused to act.

The whole country is overrun by Lane's marauders. The express rider met 45 of Walker's men drilling at his house. Six of Lane's spies were captured at Lecompton, who state that their orders were to spare none, but to exterminate the pro-slavery party.

On the arrival of the news of the surrounding of Capt. Treadwell's company at Lecompton, Col. Titus and 20 men started to his assistance, since which time nothing has been heard.

Now that the issue has been forced upon us, let us be up and doing. Let no quarter be given, but let the laws be enforced, and drive these 'Hessians' from the country.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 16.

Mr. Rodrigue's express has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the attack on Col. Titus' house, and probable murder of the whole party. There were 30 men in the house, and it was surrounded by at least 400. There is no probability of the escape of a single man.

Another portion of the abolition forces attacked the house of G. W. Clark, Indian Agent, about two hours after the destruction of Col. Titus' house; and while the express was leaving the roar of the cannon was distinctly heard. Lane is in the field. Andrew Preston is wounded, Mr. Sisterre killed, Mr. Clowes killed, editor of the Southern Advocate killed.

Lecompton is hourly expected to be attacked. Up, citizens of Kansas, come to the rescue.

All the women and children are driven from the city, and are now coming to this place.

Action! action!! action!!!

Bloody Work in Kansas Close at Hand.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.

A correspondent of the Republican, writing from St. Joseph's, under date of August 27th, says the entire section of country between Grasshopper Creek and St. Josephs, is full of armed bodies of freesoilers, and men are moving along the Western border of the Kickapoo Reservation.

Capt. Scott and 100 men had gone in that direction to prevent further accessions. The pro slavery party were also stationing strong bodies along the Northern frontier to prevent ingress and egress.

The Missouri River is said to be so well fortified that no free State forces can approach by that route.

The pro-slavery party are said to be arranging plans for a speedy concentration of forces at Lawrence.

An honest man is the noblest work of God, but a woman is the prettiest.

MARRIED,

On the 28th ult., by G. J. D. Garrison, Esq., Mr. Robert R. Cochran to Miss Sophronia Roberts—all of Buncombe.

On the 4th instant, by the same, Mr. Samuel G. Barrett to Miss H. J. Ball—of Buncombe.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Funeral of David Roberts, deceased, will be preached at the Turkey Creek Church, on the first Sabbath in October next, at 12 o'clock, M.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28, 1856.

Paints and Dye Stuffs.

1000 LBS White Lead in Oil. Warranted pure Lead ground in pure Linseed Oil, and full weight.

Just received at ASTON'S.

300 Best Eng. Venetian Red.
200 " Spanish Brown.
500 " Putty.
200 " Sal Soda.
70 " Chrome Green, in oil.
1 Barrel Lampblack.
25 lbs Litharge.
25 " Prussian Blue.
75 " Chrome Yellow.
25 " Turkey Umber.
25 " Gum Shellac
12 Doz. Paint Brushes, assorted.
10 lbs Nutmegs.

Just received at ASTON'S.
September 11, 1856. tf

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel*; its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness*, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

Rail Road Instalment.

IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent, heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.

June 26, 1856. 5t

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

If You are coming, why don't you come along?

And supply yourself with a lot of Spratt's Patent Hermetical Self-Sealing Fruit Cans—a new and indispensable article for the lovers of good things. Just received by Express at the People's Emporium, by the public's obedient servant,

Aug. 14. E. J. ASTON.

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

An Unexpected Proposal of of Marriage.

Mr. Crane—Well, widder, I've been thinking about taking another companion, and I thought I'd ask you—

Widow—Oh, Mr. Crane, egscuse my commotion—it's so onexpected. Jest hand me that are bottle of cannfire off the mantletry shelf—I'm ruther faint. Do poot a leetle on my hankercher, and hold it to my nuz. There—that'll dew—I'm obleeged tew ye. Now I'm ruther more composed—yew may perceed, Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane—Well, widder, I was going to ask you whether—wheth—

Widow—Continner, Mr. Crane—dew. I know it's turrible embarrassin'. I remember when my desized husband made his suppositions to me, he stammered and stuttered, and was so awfully flustered it did seem as if he'd never get it out in the world, and I spose its generally the case—at least it has been with all them that's made suppositions to me; yew see they're ginerally concerting about what kind of an answer they're agwine to git, and it kind o' makes 'em narvious. But when an indiwidial has reason to spose his attachment's recapitulated, I don't see what reason there is o' bein' flustrated—tho' I must say it's quite embarrassin' to me. Pray continner.

Mr. Crane—Well, then, I want to know if you're willing I should have Melissey?

Widow—The dragon!

Mr. Crane—I haint said anything to her about it yet—thought the proper way to get your consent first. I remember when I courted Tryphieny we were engaged some time before mother Kenipe knew anything about it, and when she found it out she was quite put out because I did not go to her first. So when I made up my mind about Melissey, thinks me I'll do it right this time, and go to the old woman first.

Widow—Old woman, hey! That's a purty name to call me—amazin' perlite tew!—Want Melissey, hey! Tribbelation! Gracious sakes alive! Well, I'll give it up now. I always know'd you was a simpleton, Tim Crane, but I confess I didn't think you was quite so big a fool! Want Melissey, dew ye? If that don't beat all! What an everlastin' old calf you must be to spose she'd look at you! Why you're old enough to be her father, and more tew. Melissey aint only in her twenty onth year. What a rediculos idee for a man o' your age! Gray as a rat tew! I wonder what this world is comin' tew! 'Tis astonishin' what fools old widdiwers will make o' themselves! Have Melissey! Melissey!

Mr. Crane—Why, widow, you surprise me. I'd no idea of being treated this way after you had been so polite to me, and made such a fuss over me and the girls.

Widow—Shet your head, Tim Crane; nun o' yer sass tew me, there's yer hat on that are table, and here's the door, and the sooner yew poot on the one and march out the other the better it'll be for yew. And I advise yew before yew try to get married agin to go out west and see if yer wife's cold; and arter yer satisfied on that pint, jest poot a leetle lampblack on yer hair—'twould add to yer appearance ondoubtedly, and be of sarvice tew yew when you want tew flourish round among the gals. And when yew've got yer hair fixed, jest splinter the spine o' yer back; 'twont hurt your looks a mite; y'd be intirely unresistible if you was a leetle grain straiter.

Mr. Crane—Well, I never!

Widow—Hold per tongue, ye consarned old coot yew. I tell yew thar's yer hat, and thar's the door; be off with yerself, quick metre, or I'll give yew a hyst with the broomstick.

Mr. Crane—Gewhilikins!

Widow (rising)—Get out I say; I aint a gwine to stan' here and be insulted under my own ruff. Git along, and if you darken my door agin, or say a word to Melissey, it'll be worse for you, that's all!

Mr. Crane—Tremenjous! what a buster!

Widow—Go 'long, you everlastin' old gum. I won't hear another word—I won't.

(Exit Mr. Crane.)

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION. When a man dies people generally enquire what property he has left behind him? The angels will ask, what good deeds has he sent before him?

Mr. Meacham, member of Congress from Vermont, is dead.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices At **Ramsay's Music Store,**

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville. respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscribers have opened a BEEF MARKET, and invite the public generally to call and try them. They kill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. White, in the east end of town. Customers can be served either on the evening of killing, or the next morning. They kill none but No. 1 cattle, and will try to give satisfaction.

J. M. ISREAL,
W. T. WHITE.

Asheville, July 31, 1856. 361 tf

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $2 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!! New Spring and Summer GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees $105. Matriculation Fee $5.—Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Undergraduate Department.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates, from 18 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 164 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

NOTICE.

AN Installment of Thirty-Eight ($38) Dollars will be required, on each SHARE of the Capital Stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 1st September, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store, (Mr. B. C. Lankford's,) at 12 o'clock on that day.

By order of the Board,

McK. JOHNSTONE.
Sec. & Treas.

Valley Store, July 19th, 1856. 362.

Brownlow's Book.

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, L.L.D. 100 copies of the above work just received at ASTON'S.

August 14.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.